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CIRCULATION DURING FEBRUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 .. (Sunday) ..118,480		15 .. (Sunday) ..122,910	
2 ..115,740		16 ..116,500	
3 ..117,060		17 ..117,140	
4 ..116,380		18 ..116,710	
5 ..116,990		19 ..115,990	
6 ..115,410		20 ..115,990	
7 ..117,570		21 ..116,920	
8 .. (Sunday) ..120,680		22 .. (Sunday) ..121,200	
9 ..115,430		23 ..116,530	
10 ..117,910		24 ..116,290	
11 ..116,980		25 ..119,330	
12 ..116,040		26 ..116,530	
13 ..115,820		27 ..116,090	
14 ..117,210		28 ..118,450	

Total for the month.....3,297,027
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....72,707

Net number distributed.....3,224,320
 Average daily distribution.....114,439

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of February was 5.36 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1903.

J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

"JOBS" AND JOURNALISM.

The "jobs" which would go through Congress, if it were not for the restraining power of the press, are terrible to contemplate. So Congressmen Littlefield is quoted as saying; also, that "if there were no newspapers at all, I don't believe I would be willing to trust myself alone in the House of Representatives for fifteen minutes."

Mr. Littlefield only adds to the testimony of countless men in public life to the weighty influence wielded by journalism, an influence only remotely perceived and understood by the average person. A watchful press has on numerous occasions verily saved the country.

In a sense the newspapers are the people's agents. Their heavy responsibility springs from the intimacy of their relation with the people. In every sense they should be the people's safeguards. While they do to a large degree reflect public opinion, they also, through the concentration of impressions, create and mold it; and public opinion is the press's weapon—for good or for evil, for the performance of grave duty or for violation.

But to save the country from great legislative crimes is only a secondary obligation. Journalism's opportunity is in the first instance, and it performs a far higher duty and of profounder consequence when it saves the people from designing politicians and delivers the country out of their hands.

A vigilant and downright free and honest press is, in one view, a last resort for a people oppressed by unscrupulous politicians. No man, however great, in public life, can defy a united press. It is only by dominating a weak or corruptible element in journalism that evil powers manage to survive. When every newspaper learns the truth, which is more evident in journalism than in any other sphere, that honesty is literally the best and the only substantial policy, universal politics will undergo a mighty purification.

CHICAGO AND HER BACILLI.

Chicago's reasoning is usually sane, oftentimes superior; but once touch the City by the Canal in the seat of its self-interest, and it flings a somersault in logic. It has just performed a very odd contortion in order to land in an attitude of defense—that is, the Inter Ocean has performed the contortion.

Doctor Anand Ravold's testimony Monday, before the United States Supreme Court Commissioner, was the incentive. The doctor testified that, by way of preliminary for his experiment, he made a careful examination of the water along the route from here to Chicago and determined positively that not one single, solitary, lonesome Bacillus Prodigiosus inhabited said water.

Thereupon, Doctor Ravold proceeded to breed a great quantity of these bacilli from imported germs, placing them in beef broth. They thrived so well that he soon had barrels of them. One barrel he dumped in the Illinois River just above Grafton. Later they were found in water at the Chain of Rocks. It should be stated that the Bacilli Prodigiosi are utterly harmless. Compared to their lobster is the rankest poison.

Then two hundred barrels were shipped to Le-mont, a point fifteen miles below Chicago, and there dumped into the canal. The germs were traced all the way down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and finally identified in water taken from a faucet in the St. Louis City Hall.

"If we take his testimony as it stands," says the Inter Ocean, "does it not strengthen the Chicago contention that the canal works no injury to St. Louis? Assumed that the Bacillus Prodigiosus is harmless, that there was no mistake in the selection of the species, and that the harmless character of the bacillus remained unchanged after breeding in St. Louis broth, does not the experiment then prove that healthful and health-giving bacilli thrive in the pure lake water with which the sewage of Chicago is thoroughly diluted before it is sent on its way to our sister city?"

It proves that bacilli can survive the distance. The "pure lake water" is all very nice, but—will not "pure and venous bacilli also live on that? Are these gentle, peace-loving Prodigiosi the only sort that will survive the "pure lake water?" On this principle there can be no bad people in Chicago, because we know there are some good people there.

GOOD COUNCIL TICKET.

The Democratic City Council ticket represents the best type of citizenship. Its election of the Democratic nominees would assure continuation of good government as rendered by Mayor Wells and his chief assistants. In fact, the Democratic nominees, being representative citizens, and natural allies of the Mayor, should be elected in recognition of the work of Mr. Wells.

It is regrettable that neither party has done anything to bring about the election of better men in the House of Delegates. As a general proposition the nominations are not of a high order. Comparatively few names can look forward to any improvement in the House. They may only anticipate the survival of the old potentialities, though, perhaps, in new masks.

Inertia appears to prevail in most wards. There are no men, it seems, who are willing to lead independent movements. There is a general disposition to let affairs take care of themselves. There is no activity. Thousands of people discourse and declaim against corruption and bribery, but none of them are prepared to act.

St. Louis never had a better City Council than the present one. Fortunately, the good-government majority will continue, no matter how the election may go. Nevertheless, the present House of Delegates is no better than its predecessors, from the public viewpoint; there is no standard in the House.

The nominations of both parties give small promise that the next House will be any better. On both tickets are members of the present organization, composing the majority, known as the combine. Whether men of this order are to be elected the voters must decide. The voters have it in their power to nominate good men for the House. It is not too late. They can secure either representation or misrepresentation.

THANKS TO EUROPE.

Now that the record of President Francis's visit to Europe in the interest of the World's Fair is completed and he is on the eve of returning to St. Louis, a contemplation of the work accomplished will be found far more gratifying than was hoped by even the most confident and optimistic minds.

The World's Fair President has been enabled to arouse foreign interest in the great universal Exposition of 1904 to a point which could not have been reached but for his personal efforts. His own exceptional energy, forceful character and tactful address have, as a matter of course, been potent factors toward this achievement.

Happily, too, it so happened that Europe itself gladly took advantage of the opportunity created by his visit to manifest, through the distinguished consideration shown the President of the World's Fair, the truth of genuine friendliness felt for this country and a growing recognition of the importance of the St. Louis World's Fair, the first international exposition of the Twentieth Century. The result has been a gain for the World's Fair, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

King Edward VII of England set the standard for Europe's hospitable treatment of President Francis, and the distinction with which he received the foremost representative of the World's Fair of 1904 necessarily had a far-reaching effect. No less significant was the attitude of President Loubet of France and Emperor William of Germany, both of whom honored Mr. Francis to an extent that amazed all Europe. Spain and Belgium as well proved by their treatment of the World's Fair President the sincerity of their interest in the World's Fair and the friendliness of their feeling toward this country. It is one of the pleasantest truths of President Francis's European visit that this Government's international relations have been benefited thereby, at the same time that the interests of the World's Fair were tremendously advanced.

Timeliness and a masterly improvement of opportunity account for the great success achieved by President Francis in Europe. The hour and the man came together. It was the psychological moment for such a stroke in behalf of the World's Fair, and President Francis was wise enough to perceive this and possessed of ability equal to the fullest performance of the task which he set himself. His character and personality have made a profound impression upon the minds of the foremost men of the Old World. He has convinced the rulers and Governments of Europe that the St. Louis World's Fair will be the biggest success in the history of universal expositions. As a logical consequence, the great enterprise now assumes an importance in European eyes which vastly increases the determination of the various foreign Governments to profit to the utmost by complete and comprehensive exhibits and the most active co-operation with the United States and the World's Fair management.

COMPENSATION.

The excellent Committee on Railroads of the City Council has sought to establish a standard for obtaining remuneration for the city from railroads in consideration of special privileges. This committee's report on the street-railway situation was a document of exceptional importance, showing careful investigation and a desire to treat corporations with liberal fairness and at the same time protect the interests of the city and the public. Its report on pending railroad bills evinces the same grasp of the subject.

There has been no system in defining the compensation which railroads should pay for public property vacated for private use and for special privileges acquired from the city. The committee is of the opinion that the city should receive annually an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of the market value of the public property vacated for private use, the valuation to be determined by the valuation of adjacent private property.

That the city should receive a reasonable revenue for leased property cannot well be denied, although, no doubt, it should encourage enterprises which will benefit the general public and the manufacturing and commercial interests. The committee has done well in recommending that the Terminal Railroad Company shall pay into the City Treasury the \$150,000 which was intended to be used for constructing a viaduct from Eighteenth and Walnut streets over the Union Station trackage to Twentieth street. This payment should be made, the committee recommends, before any further privileges are granted.

The committee seems not to have gone deeply enough into the downtown terminal problem. It is inevitable that railroad yards will be constructed on the river side in the central section. The committee should take this matter under thorough consideration. It should consult with the civil engineers of the Board of Public Improvements and the engineers of the Terminal Company and try to evolve a track system satisfactory to all interested. Here is an opportunity to do something important for St. Louis. Commendation should be extended to the committee, however, for objecting to plans which would

probably result in closing Eighteenth street, at least partly, at the viaduct, to pedestrians. The street and viaduct are much traveled, and they should be kept free and open to traffic and pedestrians.

The committee is well qualified to go more thoroughly into the whole terminal problem. There should be system and policy in matters of this magnitude. The city, as well as the company, should have plans. The problem is great and intricate, but it can be solved so as to be generally satisfactory.

GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME.

What good can result from besmirching St. Louis's reputation? Will it improve the moral or material condition of the people? If not, then what's the use? St. Louis is a "good old town," and has deservedly borne a good name for a hundred years. We should preserve the immortal part of St. Louis out of respect for tradition, if for no other reason. But, sentimental reasons aside, there are considerations of vital nature which have to do with the preservation of the city's name.

"Give a dog a bad name and kill it" is true of a city. Defamation sensibly affects the town's material interests. It strikes directly at trade, at commercial honor, at credit. Business circles are particularly sensitive and are the first to feel the damage of evil report circulated abroad. Business is shy of a locality which suffers bad repute. There are cities in this country, and great cities, whose commerce has suffered for years by reason of slander.

Bad civic reputation is death to civic pride in the people. Give a town a black eye, and its people will hang their heads. Defame St. Louis, and its citizens will, when away, disavow St. Louis as their home. Certainly they will not boast of a town which the world comes to distrust.

Especially in view of the fact that millions of people from every quarter of the globe will visit us next year it is necessary to curb slanderous tongues. Tell the truth about St. Louis. The facts speak for themselves. It is as well governed at present as any city in the world, and will be in 1904. Good government needs improvements here, but St. Louis is ahead of other cities, not behind.

One gang organ has for a long period studiously and methodically attempted to invest this city and State with an evil reputation. Now that a municipal campaign has begun, a large part of this organ's editorial space each day is given over to maligning Missouri and Missourians. There was a time when abuse might have properly been heaped upon St. Louis because it was ruled by a gang of bootlickers, bribees and corruptionists. During all that time the Globe never raised its voice. Now, the world should know, the organ which is crying its calumnies to the four winds is the self-same lobster which dared not chirp during the orgy of loot and corruption because it was the official mouthpiece of the gang.

Missouri Democracy's celebration of the extinguishment of the State's bonded indebtedness was appropriately enthusiastic and revealed a proper appreciation of the significance of the achievement. It is a pity that Missouri Republican politicians are not broad-minded enough to share this spirit, but prejudiced partisanship seems to make such participation impossible. They refuse to rejoice openly in the enjoyment of blessings that are due to a wise Democratic administration of Missouri's affairs.

Cuba's Senate has ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is now incumbent upon our own Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress, in extraordinary session assembled, to take similar action in behalf of this Government, if we are to deal fairly and humanely with Cuba. Whether this is to be done, however, depends upon the will of the monopoly influences controlling the action of the Republican majority in the Senate.

RECENT COMMENT.

He Insists on Germany's Hostility.

Poulton Bigelow in the Independent.
 The Spanish War seemed arranged by Providence for the benefit of official Germany, and she showed her appreciation of divine interposition by mobilizing in Manila Bay a larger fleet than that of any of the nonbelligerent Powers. Those ships of Germany were not needed in Manila, but they were sadly needed at Kiau Chau, "round the corner," where nearly all the German soldiers were suffering for the want of water to drink—water which the fleet might have distilled. But no, the German fleet in Manila Bay acted in a manner unfriendly to Admiral Dewey, and this fact is not affected by many attempts lately made by German officials to pretend that Germany was our friend during that struggle.

Individual Germans were our friends, but official Germany was not; and when official Germany makes war, individual Germans shoulder guns and fire at the word of command. That makes it important for us to know what official Germany is thinking about and what she is seeking to teach to the German individual.

Working Thanaotopia Overtime.

Boston Herald.
 In the latest batch of eulogies of deceased members of Congress, as reported in the Congressional Record, Congressman Reeves remarks:

"So live, that when thy summons comes To join the innumerable caravan," etc.
 Then comes Congressman Thomas, who, in the course of his eulogistic remarks, says:

"So live that when thy summons comes To join the innumerable caravan," etc.

Then follows a eulogy by a North Carolina member, who says:

"So live, that when thy summons comes To join the innumerable caravan," etc.

All of which shows a widespread and general appreciation of Bryant's immortal lines, even though a somewhat limited acquaintance with the vast resources of obituary poetry is coincidentally exhibited.

We Should Kick Harder.

Philadelphia Record.
 It must be confessed that in point of safety American railroads do not compare favorably with English railways. Colonel York, chief inspecting officer for railways in England, says, after a visit to this country, that the railway system is far from perfect, and the variety of systems conduces to accidents. The cause of the greater number of railway accidents here lies deeper. Public sentiment there holds railway managers to a stricter accountability, accidents are taken more seriously there, investigations are generally more thorough and punishments more certain. The English "kicker" is more abundant than the American "kicker," and he kicks harder. American railroad managers cannot be accused of carelessness, but in their arrangements for safety they are not under quite the same sense of responsibility to the community that the English managers are.

Kocian's English.

Jaroslav Kocian in the Philadelphia Record.
 I seemed to have my chief troubles at the restaurant. I recall an incident which affords me amusement whenever I think of it. I am very fond of tongue. On entering a restaurant I drew forth my Bohemian-English dictionary and looked for the word "tongue." I soon found it, and it was defined as "language." When the waiter came for my order I told him I wished "language." I could not imagine why he looked so at me; soon I was surrounded by a number of waiters, and at last the manager came, seeing there was some trouble. I pointed to the word in the dictionary, and after realizing what I wanted I received my favorite dish with a merry laugh.

Democratic Chances in 1904.

Philadelphia Record.
 When business is bad there is more desire for change than when business is good, but ex-Senator Vest takes too gloomy a view of the prospects of the Democratic party when he says that if the present state of prosperity shall continue the Democrats cannot win next year. They carried the country in 1894 and 1892 without the assistance of commercial prostration. There was a financial panic in the early part of 1894, but it was well over before the election, and it never had much effect on general business. The year 1892 was the most prosperous year the country had known.

PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



MARGARET SMITH.
 Formerly of St. Louis, who will play Mrs. Watson in the forthcoming production of "Checkers" at the Century.

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED; NOTES AND PERSONAL MENTION.

The engagements of Miss Bertha Landau, No. 540 Page boulevard, to Mr. Henry Freed, and of Miss Violet Bonita to Mr. Henry Ebert, have been announced.

Mr. Edwin S. Fuller gave a small but exceedingly delightful dinner last night at the West End Hotel, entertaining among others Mr. and Mrs. John Loader and Miss Anderson.

LORRRAINE CLUB DANCE.
 The Lorraine Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mr. Edgar Stoble, No. 635 Gambelton place, Wednesday, March 11. The evening was spent in dancing and playing games. All of the members appeared in liberty caps, selected by Miss Edith George. A repeat was served at midnight. Among those present were:

Misses—Laura Schofield, Edith George, Frank Purviance, Richard George, Edgar Stoble, Helen Casey, Pearl George, Marie Leon, Sadie Morley, Edna Merrell, Claude Steel, Raymond Stoble, Frank Purviance, Frank Stoble, Mr. and Mrs. Stoble.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.
 On Monday evening a surprise party was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Brown of No. 2713 South Jefferson avenue in honor of their twenty-first wedding anniversary and Mrs. Brown's birthday. Music and dancing were indulged in.

Among the friends and relatives who enjoyed the evening were:

A. Slaver, Laura Brown, Blanche Peil, Messieurs—Harry Lee, George Alcinah, Will Brown, Messieurs and Mesdames—Brown, Moss.

JOLLY BOWLING PARTY.
 On Wednesday evening the I. C. T. S. gave a bowling party in honor of Mr. Hugh V. Bowers's visit from the East. After bowling several games of cooked hot, refreshments were served, and music rendered by the I. C. T. Quartet. The jolly crowd consisted of:

Misses—E. Shulte, Connor, Northcott, Claes, Eberlin, Nicholwitz, Messieurs—Bowers, Claes, Bourshied, Thaler, Herbert, T. Shulte, Ahlendorf, Claes, Schorer, Schaefer, Johns, Doyle, Ruff, Meyer.

A "HOUSEWARMING."
 Mr. and Mrs. Fisher gave a "housewarming" party in honor of their daughter, May, at No. 901 Chambers street. Among the guests were:

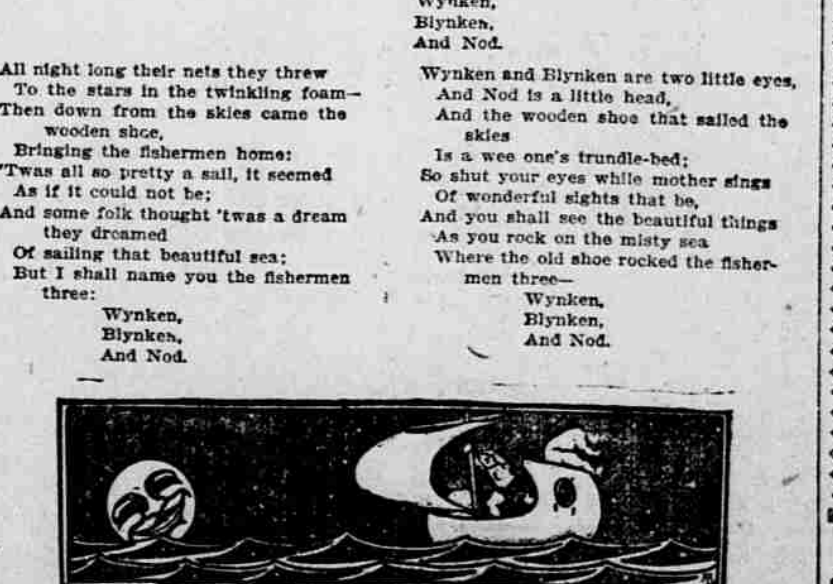
Misses—May Fisher, Marnie Crockett, Julia Maloney, Mrs. Hensinger, Mattie Popmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Charles La France, Doctor Brady, W. H. Merrell, W. H. Merrell, George Heath, Charles La France, Doctor Brady, M. A. Julian, S. P. Hale, W. B. Brown, William Hite, Allen B. Hoff.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

WYNKEN, BLYKEN AND NOD.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

"WYNKEN, BLYKEN, AND NOD one night
 Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
 Sailed on a river of crystal light
 Into a sea of dew,
 "Where are you going, and what do you wish?"
 The old moon asked the three.
 "We have come to fish for the herring-fish
 That live in this beautiful sea;
 Nets of silver and gold have we,
 Blyken,
 And Nod."
 The old moon laughed and sang a song.
 As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
 And the wind that sped them all night
 long
 Ruffled the waves of dew;
 The little stars were the herring-fish
 That lived in the beautiful sea.
 "Now cast your nets wherever you wish—
 Never afraid are we!"
 So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
 Wynken,
 Blyken,
 And Nod.
 Wynken and Blyken are two little eyes,
 And Nod is a little head,
 And the wooden shoe that sailed the
 skies
 Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
 So shut your eyes while mother sings
 Of wonderful sights that be,
 And you shall see the beautiful things
 As you rock on the misty sea
 Where the old shoe rocked the fisher-
 men three—
 Wynken,
 Blyken,
 And Nod."



Emma Finners.
 Messieurs—
 Fred Ebert,
 Ed Ketter,
 Charles Slick,
 Ben Jensch,
 Teddie Maydock,
 Andrew Gross,
 Messieurs—
 Van Lagan,
 Popmiller,
 The evening was spent in dancing. Mr. Maydock entertained with songs.

FAREWELL PARTY.

One of the enjoyable events of the week was a cheerful birthday and farewell party given in honor of Miss W. Freese and T. Junior by Mrs. William F. Mueller of No. 465 Junata street on Tuesday. Card playing was the opening feature of the afternoon. The house was decorated with flowers and evergreens. Covers were laid for twenty-five. In the evening dancing and music selections were enjoyed. Those present were:

Messieurs—
 W. Freese,
 T. H. Junior,
 F. J. Jones,
 W. Wittler,
 W. Manich,
 O. Gundlough,
 H. A. Junior,
 P. H. Junior,
 Richard Muellerberg,
 Messieurs—
 Edith Schumann,
 Emma Holmes,
 F. Schaefer,
 E. Schaefer,
 O. Gundlough,
 H. Muehlberg,
 F. W. Wittler,
 W. F. Mueller,
 O. W. Mueller.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. William Speed Stephens have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Rilye, to Doctor Arthur W. Nelson on the morning of March 25, at 8:30 o'clock, Christ Church, Booneville, Mo. At home after May 1, Eastwood, Bunceville, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Graham of Norwalk, O., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jones of No. 420 Fountain Park. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Hess were schoolmates.

Mrs. Samuel M. Fields of No. 2360 Washington boulevard, will depart this evening for Dallas, Tex., to visit her sister, Mrs. A. H. Lincoln.

Miss Annie Cook of No. 1300 Chouteau avenue and her friend, Miss Clara Aige, entertained Messrs. Frank Larkin and T. Mueller of New York this week.

Friends of Miss Eliza Dieckhoff will give her a concert at Memorial Hall on March 18. She will be assisted by Mr. John Roban and Mr. George Carrie and accompanied by Mr. Arthur Lieben.

FIVE ALLEGED WHITECAPS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY.

They Are Charged With Severe Whipping James Ainsworth of Kansas City at Greenston, Mo.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lexington, Mo., March 12.—The Grand Jury has returned an indictment against five men, charged with severely flogging James Ainsworth of Kansas City last November, for trying to obtain possession of his son from Mrs. Ainsworth, from whom he was separated, while both were attending church services at Greenston, Mo.

These men were indicted: Ollie Loggia, Charles Trammell, William Farrot, Steve Oles and E. D. Kiffe. Mrs. Ainsworth attended the Lafayette County Baptist Church one Sunday night in November, taking her little son with her. Ainsworth, it is alleged, tried to take the boy away from her by force, but was prevented by the wife's relatives and a crowd. About midnight, it is alleged, he was called out by a "whitecap" dressed in a thick, severely whipped, and given twenty-four hours to leave the community under penalty of being flogged. Ainsworth claimed that he knew the whippers, and started suit for damages. But the matter was dropped, and it is stated that Ainsworth received \$2,000 Monday the Grand Jury began an investigation. The indicted men were arrested and released on \$1,000 each, and held for trial at the June term of the Criminal Court.

PASSENGERS SEIZE THE CAB.

Driver Says He Was Forced to Surrender at Point of Revolver.

Thomas Ryan, a cab driver, employed by Edward Schaefer, a liverman at No. 223 Chouteau street, says he was compelled to the point of a pistol Wednesday night to get off the cab he was driving, and the six men, who entered the cab, drove away. The carriage and three horses were found early yesterday morning by a policeman returned to the owner of the cab, and the six men who gave him a name as Michael Whalen were arrested on Schaefer's complaint.

Ryan reported that he received a telephone message to come to 231 Cass avenue. When he got there, he saw six men in the cab, and he was told to get out. He did so, and the men took him home. He agreed and all got in. Ryan was then taken to a place where he was to be paid, whereupon one of the men climbed on to the driver's seat, held a pistol to his head and compelled him to get down.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 12.—Rural free delivery service will start in the District of Columbia on the following dates: April 1—Carrollville, Jackson County; two carriers; length of route, forty-four and one-fourth miles; population served, 984.

May 1—Kingston, DeKalb County; two carriers; length of route, forty-four and one-half miles; population served, 884.

 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, March 14, 1878.
 ♦ The St. Louis Can Company was incorporated by J. H. Peacock, Fred Peacock and John C. Daily, with a capital of \$50,000.
 ♦ Charles L. Bernays inaugurated a movement among music lovers to extend the series of Philharmonic Quintet concerts.
 ♦ Trustees of the institution for the blind held their annual meeting and reported ninety-five students in attendance, and the finances in good condition. The officers were: D. Robert Barclay, Judge Joseph O'Neill, Doctor S. Pollard and Doctor McWorkman.
 ♦ John C. Richardson, a young attorney, died in his apartment, the Windsor flats, on Washington avenue. He was a son of Judge John C. Richardson, formerly of the Supreme Court of Missouri.
 ♦ Charles Fechter and company presented "The Caucasian Brothers" at De Bar's Opera-house.
 ♦ Mrs. Maria B. Holyoke addressed a temperance meeting at the Four Courts.
 ♦ John L. Ganzhorn, who formerly had the contract to remove all slop in St. Louis, sued the city for \$12,000 damages.
 ♦ In a fight on North Fifth street, Robert Cunningham was shot and Paul J. Boogher stabbed. Both men, well known in business, were seriously injured.
 ♦ Hugh Brennan charged George Washington with stealing a pair of shoes from him, and George was locked up.
 ♦ Father O'Reilly's church in Carondelet was entered by burglars.
 ♦ George M. Fullman of Chicago was entertained by St. Louis friends.
 ♦ The Ancient Order of Hibernians completed plans for the forty-fourth in St. Patrick's day parade. The marshals selected were: P. O'Malley, Thomas Fitzpatrick, John Haggerty, Peter Walsh, William Caples, James Norton, John Ryan, Edward McDonnell and Patrick J. Curran.
 ♦ Miss Sallie Hight was married to Thomas Boyd at the Planters Hotel.
 ♦ Speaker Ewing of the House of Delegates requested that a pagoda be erected in Gravois Park.
 ♦ Groceries at Auction.
 ♦ Auctioneer Seikirk will sell to-day, beginning at 10:30 a. m., about \$500 worth of staple and fancy groceries, besides the fixtures, etc., of store No. 161 Monroe st.